

**\$2.50 A YEAR.**

LOUIS RIETS VISIT

that a determination had been come to at meetings composed almost entirely of the half-breed portion of our inhabitants to send off delegates to interview Louis Riel, we did not consider ourselves called upon to comment upon this action, as

was generally understood that the object of the proposed interview was merely to obtain certain information respecting promises made to the half-breeds by the Ottawa Government, about which he was supposed to know more than anyone else. Our community, taken as a whole

was certainly quite unprepared to expect a visit from that gentleman in person, and all possible steps would have been taken

in order to discourage it, on the ground that no possible good could, while much evil might, result therefrom. Now is the day of the Red River rebellion, when

the object of the then inhabitants was to keep out Canadians, and few educated men were to be found in their midst, for

all we know to the contrary, Mr. Rice may have been the best man they had for the purpose, although the event just

men at least a doubt upon this head. But even as it may, it is very obvious that this condition of things is entirely changed since that time. It is no longer as then.

a question of natives desiring to keep our Canadians, but one of all parties who now people the Territories joining hands.

—holding firmly together, to defend their common interests, obtain redress of mutual grievances, and secure rights

common to all—to do all or any of which harmonious action is absolutely necessary—since a house divided against itself must surely fall. It is, far from our de-

sire to rake up *suppositos cineres*, but is ill to deny the existence of a memory of past events which renders this case

tial union utterly hopeless as long as M. Riel is prominently connected with a movement in the Territories. We do not wish to reproach M. Riel for hav-

come here, because we think the blame attaches much more to those who were sufficiently ill advised as to invite him. The invitation once extended we cannot

hardly expect the idiosyncrasy of the gentlemen's character to allow of his refusing what naturally appeared so flattering to himself, but note the less do

that his presence is a great mistake, we unreservedly condemn the action of the more immediately in our midst we from a spirit of curiosity unbecomingly

endorse his presence by requesting him to hold a meeting in our town. It remains now to make the best of a bad

job, and to remember that any personal discourtesy offered to Mr. Riel can only serve to strongly militate against the unanimity and harmony which we have

already stated to be absolutely necessary in the interests of all. We must further express our surprise and regret that a number of our citizens should so far have forgotten

ten what was due to proper pride in self respect as to let the utterly false impression go forth to the world that Pri Albert is so destitute of able, educated

experienced and intelligent men as require the guidance of an alien Fire half-breed. What can be said for judgement of men who expect their p

The implication of cowardice in granting them, under such circumstances, military

conclusion we may briefly notice that have to thank those men who by and for Mr. Biel have spread the impres-

things on this side, for an influx of h  
thieves such as has made the road un  
and for the encouragement by the s

means of the already mutinous among the Indians. Furthermore we owe to them the removal of the rifles and ammunition with which we could

protected ourselves in case of a riot  
which may any day take place among  
the savages.

A popular domestic journal for American homes, will be sent *for one year* to every lady who will send at once

names and address of 10 married men, and 50 cents (no stamps taken). paper for either young or old housekeeper in existence. This offer is made on a basis of one to whom to send a

secure names to whom to send the copies, as we know every lady who sees **THE HOUSEWIFE** will subscribe for it. Regular price \$1.60 per year. Advertise once **THE HOUSEWIFE**. Reach

Mr. VanHorne says that trains are  
from Emerson to Winnipeg as ofte

are the for to- the amount of business warranted, denies it is the policy of the C. P. cut off the Manitoba road in favor of their own rail and water route.

p. laughs at the idea of the Grand T  
ore- Company putting a fleet of steam  
the Red River between these two po

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**THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES**

AND  
BACKSWEETENED REVIEW  
PUBLISHED BY

**SPINK & MAVEETY**

V. A. SPINK. J. D. MAVEETY

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

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single copies, 10 cents each.  
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paper. Business notices, 10¢ per line.  
All letters to be addressed to the Proprietors.

**OUR GRIEVANCES.**

That we have grievances which the Government should redress cannot be denied, and we think if they were brought into notice forcibly, without extreme measures being used, we would have many of them removed. It is the usual way of small political reformers to speak loudly in their confined circles, but not to act. The victims of their wrongs, and of the rottenness of the powers that be, become a mania, and they become a pest to all properly balanced people. Without, however, petitioning honorable gentlemen who are about to visit the Territories, or frantically rushing to a citizen of another country who happens to be here, in the hope that he may ventilate their great troubles, would it not be better to petition Sir John Macdonald himself to come, or ask him to send a member of the Cabinet. The Government are not lost to all sense of propriety, but that they would listen to the proposition of the white settlers, and if possible accede to their wishes by sending some member who would carefully investigate their grievances. A prominent citizen of this place, at a public meeting, expressed his conviction that the Government would do all in their power to assist the people of the Territories, and ameliorate the laws to please all; but speaking at public meetings will not do entirely without some work, and we would advise that an effort be made by petitioning the Premier, to at least send us a Cabinet Minister to whom we can explain our views.

**CHOLERA.**

This dreadful epidemic is arousing the fears of Europe, and American seaboard cities are bracing themselves in making ready for its arrival, if it should unfortunately spread. Cleanliness is its great enemy, and the abundant fresh air from the prairie should keep us free from it, but it is well to be ready for what may occur. Asiatic cholera always originates in Hindostan. Epidemic occurred in 1785 and 1786, in which latter year 5,000 British troops were attacked. In 1817 a great epidemic occurred, which proceeded up the Ganges as far as Allahabad and then deflected southward as far as Bangalore, where the Marquis of Hastings was carrying on war with 90,000 men against the maharajah. In two weeks 9,000 men succumbed. Bombs prepared for it, but it reached there, going from village to village, and thence spread up the Persian Gulf, where 18,000 persons died, and from there to the Caspian Sea, and by land and sea to the mouth of the Volga, where it died out. In India the epidemic spreads in every direction, being conveyed in ships south to Ceylon, and also west and east to Africa, from there to Muscat, at the foot of the Persian Gulf, thence down again southeast to Bombay. Cholera broke out at Bombay and the north of India in 1826. It spread over the Asiatic caravan route, extending to Moscow, and was distributed all over northern and western Russia, whence it was conveyed to Hamburg and over Germany, thence to London. After it had prevailed in Britain it was carried over to Canada in 1832 by emigrant ships. One regiment in Quebec lost 200 men in a week. From Canada it was distributed to all the ports and forts in the west, and from them was carried down the Mississippi to Orleans by Oct. 1, 1832, where 6,000 persons died out of a population of 24,000. The next epidemic was in 1841 and commenced in Bengal, extending over India, thence to Holland, England and Narva. It was also again carried to New Orleans and advanced to St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The last great epidemic commenced in India in 1865, carried to France and finally reached New York, and from there was distributed in 1866 in every direction over the United States west as far as Kansas.

Mr. Alex. Dobble arrived in town last Monday, looking hale and hearty after being about two years.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

It appears from a parliamentary return issued by the British Government that the total number of persons killed in Ireland during the last four years was thirty-one, of whom seven were landlords. The amount of money awarded to the heirs of the victims was \$115,000. The amount to be paid to the relatives of those who are killed or injured is fixed by the Lord Lieutenant and is raised by way of a tax on the farmers of the district in which the injury is done. It will be seen, therefore, that Ireland does not get all her amusement for nothing.

Spain seems to have a better mode of putting her condemned criminals to death than have some other countries which hide themselves on their advanced state of civilization. The gallows is really the most humane man now employed for the execution of criminals. The gallows used in France is much more humane, and there are no scenes made by hanging executioners such as we occasionally witnessed on the gallows in this country. The mode in Spain seems to be quick and painless. The criminals about is encircled by an iron collar, and the executioner turns a screw, which sends a point through the spinal marrow where it unites with the brain. Death follows instantaneously. The law has a right to take a man's life when he is found guilty of committing murder, but it has no right to leave a line of the fold before doing so, or to prolong the agony of his death. Civil punishment in a civilized country like this should be inflicted by giving the condemned man a shock from an electric battery.

Some scientific men are claiming that a remedy or preventive to the terrible scourge of hydrophobia has been discovered. It is claimed that a system of inoculation, as for small pox, will have the desired effect of either preventing an attack of hydrophobia altogether, or else of making the attack so light as to be comparatively harmless. The news appears almost too good to be true, but it is probably true, nevertheless. The claim is that hydrophobia, like small pox and many other diseases, is communicated by an organism which has its growth and development in the human system, producing the terrible incurable disease. The timely appearance of this vaccination, like the rabbit, as the horse producing matter and then inoculate men from them. The system is the same in principle as vaccination for small pox, and it may yet turn out as universally popular.

A new steamship, the America, has just been built, and is creating a great deal of interest in New York, not only because of its great speed, but also because of its architecture. The New York Times states that without doubt it is the fastest steamer afloat, and at the same time the machinery does not indicate near the horse power of some slower steamers of the same capacity, nor is the quantity of coal consumed anything like as great. The America is a very broad-beamed, steady vessel, with much drier bottom than those of ordinary build. Its success is as great as it now promises, will probably bring about a revolution in fast ship building. The Times says: "It proves that fast steamers can be operated at an enormous reduction of what has hitherto been their necessary cost, thus enabling them to dispense with freight and to make a profit by carrying passengers only. It also proves that a narrow

beam is not a necessary condition of speed, but that a vessel may possess both stability and speed."

The following paragraph contains a very sensible suggestion to young men, and at the same time a very sensible plea in the interests of plain maiden ladies of uncertain age:—"A young man was about to marry when his parents reminded him of the fact that the lady of his choice was neither young nor handsome." "That's just the kind I want," replied the sensible young fellow, "I want 'em old, so they will have some sense and know something; and I want 'em homely so they'll generally stay at home." Just think of that young fellow. He may never have struck you just that way before. The whole subject is one of such general interest as to warrant thorough consideration.

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A common sense medical work for ladies only. Fully answers all questions which modesty prevents asking a male physician. Gives causes and symptoms of all diseases of the sex, with positive cure for each in plain language, written by ladies who have made these diseases a life study. A plain talk in delicate language which every woman, young or old, should read. It is recommended by many eminent lady physicians as a safe guide for the sex. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Sent postpaid for \$1 00. Address the ROCHESTER PATENTING CO., 32, 33 & 34, Ochsner Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

All persons are hereby required to take notice that no cutting timber on the public lands will be authorized until the Minister of the Interior or the Local Agent at Thompson Landing for the Interior is prohibited by law, and all timber cut without authority is liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may direct.

Each settler on a homestead quarter section not having timber on it, may, on application to the Local Agent of the Interior, Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at \$5 per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber must make application therefor to the Minister of the Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

Persons who have already cut timber without authority must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office on or before the 1st May, 1884, otherwise the said timber will be sold under the Homestead Lands Act.

D. J. WAGGONER,  
Crown Timber Agent.

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**CORRESPONDENCE.**

*We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.*  
**LOUIS RIEBS VISIT.**  
*To the Editor of The Times.*

Sir, Some ancient crank while under the influence of frenzy uttered the words "Vex Populi, Vex Dei," and a superstitious people who attached great importance to the statements of madmen, regarded them as replete with wisdom, and repeated them over and over, till at length they have passed into a proverb. The voice of the few who have signed the petition, surreptitiously taken around the town for signature the last day or two, may well be said to be "Vex of proterva nihil." No complaint can be made when it is reported that "some of the citizens," subscribed to the petition asking Louis Riebs to visit Prince Albert, and expound his views, because all had not the opportunity of signing or even seeing it. A petition to be the voice of the people, or a portion of them, must be openly for subscribers, and not be produced from the canvasser's pocket when he is quite sure of obtaining a name. The manner in which this extraordinary document has been taken about, indicates that the promoters are ashamed. (I cannot suppose it is true, for it is generally thought that no true reformer has such a thing about him) of their scheme. Why are they so guarded in making the petition around? I must I am right in saying the asking of him has not been done properly or judiciously. It cannot be denied that the people of this country have grievances which the Government might have redressed, nor can it be supposed an American citizen, of no notorious antecedents, will command even respect from the Government, or that they will redress our wrongs through his representation. Are there not men in the Territories fit to represent the people? Why do these extreme agitators not put men of their own stamp in the Council? The half-breeds, indeed because he is the only one under whom they can all unite harmoniously; but the white men has many men in the country who understand the situation, from first to last, better than he does, and who require only to be brought to the front. Many have signed the petition through an idle curiosity of seeing the man and hearing him speak, ardently hoping there will be a red of some kind if he does come, which they will do their utmost to promote. Such people ought to be swept into that "ash bin" which Carlyle speaks of, as a pest and nuisance to the welfare of the town in particular and the country in general. That the majority who have taken the matter in hand would deplore a riot is quite true, and would do their best to suppress it. Still I am aware of some of their supporters having expressed the wish to have one. Such a policy cannot end well, neither will the bringing of an alien into the town further the interests of the country; nor give strangers a good opinion of our loyalty or our discrimination for this act in books very like our rapid descent into recklessness. I trust our patriotic inhabitants intend getting up a petition next week, asking John L. Sullivan to address them on the political situation, that they will make their petition a public one and not a *darken of affairs*.

GYLES.

An order to council has been passed providing that fines to criminal cases in the North West be paid to the Government, and not to the justice of the Peace. For the same reason fines are to be paid to the Government, and not to the justice of the Peace.

**LOST AND FOUND.**

**How a Lost Hat Found a Bride.**

Some time ago a gentleman from Prince Albert having just arrived at Qu'Appelle received a telegram from the young lady whom he intended to make his wife in a few days, stating that she was at the Grand Central hotel and to come on. The lady had been living in one of the Northwestern States of the adjoining Union, and had obligingly consented to meet her affianced half way in order to complete their own union. The happy and excited bridegroom took it for granted that the Grand Central was in Winnipeg, and hastily preparing for the journey, boarded the first train for that city. When nearing Brandon, and thinking probably of dinner, which even the contents of love could not obliterate, he put his head out of the window to take a survey of the situation. The wind blew his hat off, and he landed at the station bare-headed. Of course, his first care was to rush up town to buy a new hat, but he had not gone far before he came face to face with his intended bride. She had telegraphed from the Grand Central, Brandon. Explanations quickly followed, and soon after they found themselves in St. Matthew's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Bayfield duly made them man and wife. Who is chief?

**How to Make Candy.**

This book gives full directions for making all kinds of plain and fancy candy. The recipes for making caramels, chocolate drops, fudge, and all other kinds of confectionery contained in this book are the same as used by the leading city confectioners. Any one can have these candies at home at less than one-third the usual cost. Sent postpaid for 20 cents (no stamps taken). Address: Houghton, Peabody, & Co., 32, 34, & 36, Orange Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

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**NOTICE.**

The Department of Indian Affairs being desirous of having Grit Mills erected at the following places in the North West Territories, he under mentioned persons will be given:

At a point above the Indian Reserves, Snake Plains, about 25 miles north of Carleton—\$1,500.  
At a point adjacent to Quam Lake Reserves, Fort Pitt—\$1,500.

For full particulars apply to the Indian Officers at Regina, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Bathurst, Fort or Carleton, to any of which acceptance of the terms must be sent on or before SATURDAY, 10th JULY NEXT.

E. DEWDNEY,

Indian Commissioner, Regina, June 25, 1884.

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